

From the National Gazette.  
**THE INDIANS.**  
 We have received, from a private source, a manuscript copy of a memorial which has already been or will be presented to Congress, in the course of the week, from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. It is so powerful a paper, and so feelingly depicts the crying injustice and flagrant hardship of the case in question, that we hasten to publish it for the information of our readers. The memorial is signed by fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five persons, comprising the entire population of the Cherokee Nation. If better evidence be required of the perfidy of the government agents, in calling the instrument of New-Echotha, a treaty, we are at a loss to conceive what kind of testimony would be deemed satisfactory. It will be recollected that immediately after the conclusion of that instrument, the Cherokee nation, both individually, and through its authorized representatives, protested against its ratification. The protest alleged that it was not the act of the Cherokee community, and that they had not been consulted; but that it was the work of a very few, (about sixty or seventy,) unauthorized persons of bad character, who were assembled to partake of a feast which had been provided by Mr. Schermerhorn, the United States Commissioner. In the face of this protest, which was signed by nearly fourteen thousand persons, (nearly the whole nation,) the Senate, without inquiry, established the paper, by a formal vote, to be a valid contract, a binding treaty.

General Wool, who afterward visited the nation, on behalf of the United States, returned to Washington, with a most perfect conviction, the expression of which he did not suppress, that the New-Echotha treaty has always been without, and against, the consent of the Cherokees. At the present session of Congress, an effort was made to institute an inquiry into the facts connected with the execution of the New-Echotha instrument, but inquiry was stifled by an indefinite postponement of the whole question. The paper, therefore, to all legal purposes, subsists as a treaty, under the provisions of which the Cherokees will be driven, in June next, from a cultivated and comfortable home, to a sickly wilderness, in the midst of savage tribes. In their memorial, they make a last appeal for protection, still trusting that faith, justice, and magnanimity are virtues not utterly extinguished in the American Councils. Ought not this appeal to be seconded by a memorial from Philadelphia, expressing the sorrow, humiliation, and shame which persist in us on unjust and unrighteous a policy, cannot fail to inflame and awaken? As the inheritors of the principles of William Penn, Philadelphia cannot be silent in an emergency, involving all that is precious and honorable in the national character.

**Memorial of the Cherokee Nation.**  
 To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, most humbly and most respectfully sheweth:

That whereas, we, the undersigned, citizens of the Cherokee nation, have always regarded the instrument purporting to be a treaty, made in December, 1835, at New-Echotha, by the Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, and certain unauthorized individuals Cherokees, to be a violation of the fundamental principles of justice, and an outrage on the primary rules of national intercourse, as well as the known laws and usages of the Cherokee nation, and therefore to be destitute of any binding force on us.

And, whereas, at a general council of the nation, held at Red Clay, in September, 1836, our sentiments were set forth and our solemn protest entered against it.

And, whereas, at a subsequent general council of the nation, held at Red Clay, in August, 1837, a communication from the President of the United States, on the subject of said instrument, was delivered in full council by Col. John Patton, special agent of the United States.

And, whereas, after mature deliberations on the said communication, the resolutions of the preceding council, in reference to that compact, were re-affirmed, together with the memorial which accompanied the same.

And, whereas, we entertained the belief that, through the medium of the special agent's report, the President would become correctly informed of the state of the matter, and of the real sentiments of the Cherokee people.

We, therefore, cherished the confident hope, that he would deem it right to abrogate that fraudulent instrument, and at once, enter into arrangements with us, for the adjustment of all difficulties.

With these views, we then appointed a delegation to represent us before the government of the United States, and vested them with full power to make final arrangements of all matters in controversy; and we were animated, with the prospect of a speedy termination of our distresses; but the cup of hope is dashed from our lips; our prospects are dark with horror, and our hearts are filled with bitterness, agonized with these emotions, language fails; our tongues fail as we approach the bar of your august assemblies, before whom we again beg leave humbly to present our grievances.

With the full details of our troubles, we fervent to trespass on your indulgence. They are extensively known, and our delegation at Washington will be found ready to furnish any information which may be needed.

We therefore respectfully present the following, which will show the appalling circumstances in which we are placed, by the operation of that perfidious compact.

A communication has recently issued from the United States agency, addressed

to the Chiefs, head-men and people of the Cherokee nation, in which we are told, that "the executive has formally declined" all intercourse or correspondence with Mr. Ross in relation to the treaty, "and" that "an end has been put to all negotiation upon the subject—that it is the unalterable determination of the President to execute the treaty—the time cannot possibly be prolonged—another day, beyond the time named, cannot and will not be allowed you." The writers say:—"we will not attempt to describe the evils that may fall upon you if you are still obstinate and refuse to conform to the requirements of the treaty—we will not paint the horrors that may ensue in such an event."

It will be readily conceived that declarations like these, emanating from such a source—our country already filled with troops—cannot fail to fill our minds with consternation and surprise. What have we done to merit such severe treatment? What is our crime? Have we invaded any one's rights? Have we violated any article of our numerous treaties? Have we in any manner acted in bad faith? We are not even charged with any such thing. But we are accused of "lording under a dangerous error," and of being "duped and deluded by those in whom we have placed implicit confidence." "Your pretended friends," say they, "have proved themselves to be your worst enemies." But what is our "dangerous error"? What is our "delusion"? Is it delusion to be sensible of the wrongs we suffer? Is it a dangerous error to believe that the great nation, whose representatives we now approach, will never knowingly sanction a transaction originated in treachery, and to be executed only by violence and oppression? It cannot be. Is it a "delusion" to assert that the makers of this ill-omened compact were destitute of authority? This fact we are prepared to prove by incontestible evidence.

Indeed, it is virtually admitted by the parties themselves; and the very fact, that an armed force should be put in requisition to defend their persons and to compel our submission, argues, not obscurely, a defect of confidence in the validity of the compact. Is it obstinacy to refuse our assent to an act which is a flagrant violation of the first principles of free government, and which sets foot on the neck of our liberties and our dearest rights? Are we to be thus frowned into silence for attempting to utter our complaints in the ear of our lawful and covenanted protectors? Is it a crime to confide in our chiefs—the men of our choice—whom we have tried and found faithful? We would humbly ask, in whom should we confide? Surely not in those who have, in the face of our solemn injunctions, and in opposition to the reiterated expression of our sentiments, conspired the ruin of our country—usurped the power of the nation—framed the spurious compact—and by artifice and fraud, palmed it on the authorities of the United States, and procured for it the recognition of those high functionaries?

And now in the presence of your august assemblies, and in the presence of the Supreme Judge of the Universe, most solemnly and most humbly do we ask—are we, for those causes, to be subjected to the indescribable evils which are designed to be inflicted on us? Is our country to be made the scene of the "horrors" which the Commissioners "will not paint"? For adhering to the principles on which your great empire is founded, and which have advanced it to its present elevation and glory, are we to be despoiled of all we hold dear on earth? Are we to be hunted through the mountains like wild beasts, and our women, our children, our aged, our sick, to be dragged from their homes, like culprits, and picked on board loathsome boats, for transportation to a sickly clime?

Already are we thronged with armed men; forts, camps, and military posts of every grade, already occupy our whole country. With us, it is a season of alarm and apprehension. We acknowledge the power of the United States. We acknowledge our own feebleness. Our only fortress is the justice of our cause. Our only appeal on earth, is to your tribunal. To you, then, we look. Before your honorable bodies—in view of the appalling circumstances with which we are surrounded—relying on the righteousness of our cause, and the justice and magnanimity of the tribunal to which we appeal—we do solemnly and earnestly protest against that spurious instrument; and we do hereby, also, respectfully re-affirm, as a part of this our memorial, the resolutions and accompanying memorials of the two last general councils of the nation, held at Red Clay. Our minds remain unaltered. We can never assent to that compact; nor can we believe that the United States are bound in honor or in justice, to execute on us its degrading and ruinous provisions.

It is true, we are a feeble people; and as regards physical power, we are in the hands of the U. States; but we have not forfeited our rights; and if we fail to transmit to our sons, the freedom we have derived from our fathers, it must not be by an act of suicide, it must not be by our own consent.

With trembling solicitude and anxiety, we most humbly and most respectfully ask, will you hear us? Will you extend to us your powerful protection? Will you shield us from the "horrors" of the threatened storm? Will you sustain hopes we have rested on the public faith, the honor, the justice of your mighty empire? We commit our cause to your favor and protection.

And your memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Cherokee Nation, Feb. 22, 1838.  
 Signed by FIFTEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE of the Cherokee people, as will appear by referring to the original submitted to the Senate by the Cherokee Delegation.

**THE INDIANS.**—The Seminole campaign, it appears, is to end about the time the Cherokee war will begin. It is very much doubted whether the Cherokees will agree to suffer the treaty of New-Echotha to be enforced, obtained as they say it was, by fraud, and attended with hardship and oppression. A remonstrance signed by fourteen thousand of the Cherokees against the treaty has lately, it is said, come in. The treaty was ratified by the Senate, by a majority of one vote. No relief can be afforded, except by means of a new treaty. The Cherokees will agree to the emigration beyond the Mississippi, on certain conditions,—one of which is that they shall manage their own removal. The practice has generally been to remove them, by contract, and the contractors, looking only to their gains, are very careless of the comfort and health of the Indians. They blow them up in steamboats; keep them in a state of starvation; drive them, without shoes or blankets, during inclement seasons, through long marches in the wilderness; and abandon the feeble, the aged, the young, the weary, and the sick, to perish by the way side. The Cherokees know all this, and, if they consent to the execution of the treaty, they know that scarcely half of them will reach their destination beyond the Mississippi.

The Seminole are aware of the same thing, after the proofs they have had of the degree of confidence to be reposed in American faith, and even in the faith of our general officers. They have, they say, lost only forty men, in battle, since the war commenced; and their places have been filled by warriors who have since grown up. But, in emigration, they would lose half their nation.

**THE CHEROKEES.**—A pretended treaty has been made with these civilized sons of the forest, by which they are to give up their lands, and remove west of the Mississippi. This treaty has been from the first opposed by the great body of the nation, as in opposition to their wishes, and never having been authorized by them. Their principal objection is, that the treaty provides for their removal by the whites; and their wish is, if they move at all, to do it themselves, and not be exposed to the tortures and even death from those who would make the most money out of the expedition, as was lately the case of 200 who were sunk in a steamboat. Their wishes should be yielded in this respect, as they are as civilized as their neighbors of Georgia, and as well able to superintend their own removal. It appears from the following paragraph, that the government is determined to make them submit to their arbitrary requirements. Such treatment can no more be justified by the laws of God and humanity, than the aggressive wars of Alexander and Bonaparte. The motto is, "Might makes right." The Raleigh Register says.—*N.E. Spectator.*

"We entertain serious fears that much difficulty is about to be experienced, in carrying into execution the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, which provides for their removal beyond the Mississippi. We have a considerable body of them, it is known, in the South-western part of North-Carolina, and so alarming are the indications of hostility among them, that the general government has made a requisition upon the executive of the State, for a force of volunteer infantry. The adjutant general has, accordingly, by directions of Gov. Dudley, issued orders to the proper commanding officers, to call out their respective regiments, with a view to the immediate organization, if practicable, of one or more volunteer companies, in each."

**METHODIST MISSION AT THE OREGON.**—In the summer of 1836, a mission family, consisting of thirteen persons, sailed from Boston, in the ship Hamilton, to reinforce the Methodist mission at the Oregon, under the superintendence of the Messrs. Lee. This family arrived at the Sandwich Islands about the close of Dec. following, where they had to remain for several months before an opportunity offered for the Columbia river. Subsequently another party sailed from Boston in the brig Peru, which arrived at the Sandwich Islands very soon after their friends who went out in the Hamilton had departed for the Columbia. We are now enabled to inform the numerous friends of this mission, that we yesterday saw letters from the Oregon, dated in June, which bring the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of both parties at the residence of the Messrs. Lee on the Wilamautia.—*N. Y. Spec.*

**ABOLITION.**—Mr. Silliman, from the Committee in the New-York Legislature to which were referred the numerous memorials on the subject of the reception of abolition memorials by Congress, reported resolutions against the rule adopted on Mr. Patton's motion, under which the abolition memorials are now laid on the table, without reading, printing or reference. Mr. S. also expressed a desire that these resolutions should be disposed of at once; but they were finally laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Culver, five times the usual number of copies of this, and the former series of resolutions, were ordered to be printed.

The Daily Advertiser says a treaty has been concluded between France and Hayti, whereby the former acknowledges the independence of the latter, and is to receive as indemnity for the aid to the sixty millions of francs payable in thirty years.—*Boston Press.*

Rev. Howard Malcolm, who recently visited the East-Indies as an agent of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, has arrived at Newport, R. I., in the ship Hanover from Canton.—*Boston Press.*

**From the Friend of Man.**  
**CLEANINGS IN ALBANY, SINCE THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.**  
 Mr. Goodell.—As this city will hereafter be a most important point for the anti-slavery cause, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to know somewhat how the leaven worketh in this good and ancient city. Be it known then that, as near as I can guess, the appearances of things since the Convention, and since Mr. Stewart's lecture in the Capitol, (what audacious presumption!)

"Give signs of us that all is lost!"

In the Empire State to the slave-holder, and that a brighter era dawns upon our cause, and upon the rights of our colored people, and the crushed slave of the South.

The legislature will soon act upon the anti-slavery memorials. A report from the committee is expected to-day—one of that committee was of opinion that their chairman was disposed to feed us with crumbs; but there seems to be a determination by our friends in the Assembly, not to take up with such meagre fare, but to require substantial food. We think we are warranted in this view of the subject, from several facts, viz: the almost unanimous vote of the House, about 90 in favor and only two voting against Mr. Stewart's occupying the Capitol, and the favorable manner in which almost all the members of the Assembly speak of the object of the memorials.

If it will not be thought amiss, I will close this short sketch by relating an anecdote which happened here the other day. Mr. Porter, the Register of the city, met Mr. Bradish, the Speaker of the Assembly, and upbraided him and the Assembly for granting their chamber to Mr. Stewart. Mr. P. wished to know how they came to be so unwise as to let Stewart occupy the House. Mr. B. very judiciously replied, the Assembly are the servants, not the masters of the people; and when a formal request was made by them to occupy the House, in a lawful way, and at a time when not occupied by the legislature, they had no right to refuse the sovereign people the right to use their own House. What a noble sentiment?—worthy the man who uttered it. Two years ago, Gov. Marcy wanted legislative action against the inalienable right of free discussion!!! Put this and that together.

Q. IN A CORNER.

Albany, March 19, 1838.

**WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.**—The writer of the following is an educated New-England man, who commenced study for the ministry; but ill health compelled him to relinquish the desire of his heart, and seek a more congenial clime. For some years he has resided in the British West Indies, as agent of an extensive mercantile house in Connecticut. It will be recollected that Antigua is one of the islands which at first introduced total emancipation without apprenticeship.—*N.E. Spec.*

Extract from a letter dated Antigua, Feb. 12th, 1838.—"I am assured from the best authority here, that real estate is worth 100 per cent. more than it was a few years since. I never saw a more happy people than they are here, and the appearance of the cultivation is certainly very beautiful. The crop this year will exceed any former one (it is said) ever raised. In regard to the industry, sobriety and good order of the laboring people, I have heard but one voice and that of praise.

Mr. E's language is, "it is incredible how well the people behave, and how entirely they have disappointed the fears of those who were opposed to emancipation, among whom I was one."

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1838.—Paris, during the last week, has been chiefly occupied with the intense cold which set in on the 9th inst., and "has frozen all Europe" on this side of the Alps. Forty-three years have elapsed since a spell of equal severity. A few days ago, the thermometer descended to nearly zero of Fahrenheit. We hear of like weather in all the middle and southern parts of France. The French were less prepared for it, in consequence of the unusual mildness of December, and the first week of the year. To imagine the suffering to which the poorer classes are exposed, you must have seen how they are clad, and know how ill they can afford to use any fuel at all. Very few possess woollen of any description, and the women rarely wear or own a bonnet. The cost of wood is twice or thrice as great as in our cities. The dwellings of the French, moreover, are generally open and damp.

**FOUNDINGS IN PARIS.**—From 1816 to 1835, 103,189 foundlings were received at the hospital in Paris, out of whom in the same time there died 80,764. The number of children preserved, deducting those sent back to their parents, 16,000, being one to five. Each child placed in the country by the hospital, cost 100 francs per annum.

**ANOTHER EXPLOSION.**—The steamboat Paul Jones, Capt. Eckert, from Louisville, reports the collapsing of the flue of the steamboat Liverpool, on the 10th inst.—by which accident fourteen persons were scalded, and three drowned, having jumped overboard.

**FRENCH INDENIFICATION.**—It will be seen by a notice in another column, that the sixth instalment will be paid at the Bank of America on the 24 of April. *N. Y. Spec.*

A bill, passed the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland, on Wednesday last, by 55 votes to 14, for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

A committee left New-York on Friday for Albany, with a petition for, and to urge on, the establishment of a bank of 30,000,000 dollars.

Imports of specie at New-York for the week ending 12th March, \$394,643.

**THE SURPLUS REVENUE.**—The following is an abstract of the provisions of a bill, which has passed the Senate of New-York, to appropriate the money received from the United States under the distribution law of 1835:

\$110,000 to be added to the annual distribution to common schools. The general law is, at the same time, so amended as to require schools to be taught by a qualified person, six months in the year.

\$55,000 to be distributed in like manner; and the trustees of each district to determine whether their portion of it shall be devoted to the purchase of a district library, or the payment of teachers' wages.

\$6,000 each, annually, to Geneva college and the university of the city of New-York, and 3,000 to Hamilton college.

\$20,000 a year to be added to the distributive income of the literature fund.—The general law relative to the distribution of this fund is changed, so as to embrace all and only such academies as have property worth \$2,500, and to include certain schools, having the features of academies, though not incorporated as such.

The residue of the annual income to be added to the capital of the common school fund.

**GENESSEE SILK COMPANY.**—A Silk Company, with a large capital, has been formed in Genessee County, N. Y., and it appears they are determined to take precedence of all others, as they have made one purchase of \$20,000 worth of trees of the Chinese *morus multicaulis*, so celebrated for its superior qualities over the more common sorts of mulberries.

**FOREIGN PAUPERS.**—The average number of paupers in Massachusetts is 4,017. Of this number, 2,533 are natives of England and Ireland. Net amount of expense of supporting and relieving paupers, including interest on alms-house establishments, \$306,548 96.

New-Orleans, March 15.—A duel was fought yesterday afternoon between a French gentleman, and a merchant of this city, with rifles at thirty paces. The merchant, we learn, fell at the first fire.—*N.O. Merchant.*

**WELL DONE, MASSACHUSETTS!**—The anti-slavery resolves have passed the Legislature of Massachusetts by a UNANIMOUS VOTE! Whigs, Locos, Van Buren-men, and all!!!—*Friend of Man.*

A free native citizen of Boston (as he claims to be) is advertised in Henderson County, Kentucky, as being committed to jail, on suspicion of being a slave, and notice given that he WILL BE SOLD at a given time, if no owner appears for him!

*Friend of Man.*

Dr. Bowditch has made a bequest of \$1000 to the Salem Athenaeum—\$1000 to the Salem Marine Society—and \$1000 to the East India Marine Society.—*Boston Press.*

Spice is now nearly on a par with Boston bills. Sales last week of \$40,000 American gold, at 1 1/4 premium. Our banks bought freely of Mexican dollars in New-York, at 1 1/4 premium, and replenished their stocks.—*Boston Press.*

**NEW-BEDFORD IS RESUMING.**—On Saturday and Sunday, nine vessels arrived at that industrious port, with upwards of 18,000 barrels of Oil, averaging 3000 barrels to a vessel, and valued at upwards of \$230,000.—*Boston Press.*

**NEW-YORK CANALS.**—It is announced officially in the Argus, that the State canals will be open for navigation on the 13th of April.—*N.Y. Spec.*

**NOTICES.**  
**QUARTERLY ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE—PRICE REDUCED.**—The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with the view of establishing a very large circulation of this important work, have resolved to reduce the price so as barely to cover the cost of the paper and type. It will be put at the following prices:—For a single copy, three dollars in advance. If payment be delayed till the delivery of the second number, four dollars will be required.

For five dollars transmitted to the Anti-Slavery office free of expense, in advance, two copies will be sent for one year.

Papers which have copied the Prospectus are requested to copy the above; also, if they shall publish the prospectus hereafter, to substitute the above terms for those named therein, and add to the list of contributors the following names, two of which were omitted by mistake, viz:

REV. CYRUS P. GROSVENOR,  
 REV. CHARLES W. DENISON,  
 C. C. BURLEIGH, ESQ.,  
 REV. JOHN O. CHOULES,  
 DR. GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.

Those who wish to become subscribers on these favorable terms, are requested to send in their names immediately, as the commencement of the work yet depends upon the filling up of the subscription list.

**THE NEXT ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**—We call the special attention of our friends, to the approaching annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It will be a season of peculiar interest. The eye of the nation is upon our movements. Our cause has urged its way into both Houses of Congress, and into nearly all the State Legislatures, challenging an investigation of its principles and objects. This, with the opening of the State Houses at Boston and Albany, for our meetings, the flood of petitions which have been poured into Congress and the Legislatures of the free States, the respectful and protracted hearings which have been granted to the petitioners by some of those bodies, and the favorable response to our prayers by the Legislatures of Vermont, Massachusetts, R. Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, have greatly enhanced the dignity and importance of our operations in the estimation of all, and especially of those who do homage to public sentiment.

The murder of Lovejoy has contributed to arrest the public eye. The probable substitution of unconditional freedom for the apprenticeship, by many of the W. I. Islands, and the preliminary movements towards the assembling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of Kentucky,—all these will render the next anniversary of unprecedented importance.

It will be observed that the business meeting commences on Wednesday, the 2d of May, the week previous to the Anniversary. Important matters bearing upon the common cause will be there discussed, plans of operation arranged, measures for mutual co-operation between the National and State Societies in regard to petitions, finance, lectures, agents, &c. adopted, and the campaign for the next year marked out. We hope to see an unusual number of our friends present on that occasion.

Heretofore, complaint has been made, that from various causes, there was not opportunity during the anniversary week, for a thorough discussion of the numerous topics which usually come before the annual meeting, and it was to obviate this difficulty, that the business meeting was called a week earlier than usual. Our principles are well understood, and, we trust, need no amendment; but greater efficiency may, undoubtedly, be imparted to our measures by mutual suggestions and discussion. *THE SECRETARIES.*

**FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.**—The next annual meeting of the Baptist General Tract Society will be held in Oliver-street meeting-house, New-York, on Tuesday evening, April 24th, preceding the meeting of the General Convention. The members and friends of the Society generally are affectionately invited to attend. By order of the Board.

I. M. ALLEN, Gen. Agent.  
 Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1838.

**WEEKLY RECEIPTS.**  
 Asa Wilmarth, \$2.00; J. Smith, .87; Wm. M. Field, 6.00; A. Matteson, 1.00; E. Smith, .15; E. Holmes, .50; D.H. Landon, 1.50; V. Wokcott, 1.00; E. Grandy, 2d, 1.50.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
 Remaining in the Post-Office at Brandon, Vt., April 1, 1838.

Andrus John 2	Hastings Shubael
Amedon Royal	Johnson Alonzo
Bump Cyrus	Johnson Gayland
Brittel Columbia	Lee David
Beardsley Udney N.	Leguenn Joseph
or	Moore Harry
Beards'v Kenrick C.	Meriam Samuel
Blake Royal	Munger Calvin G.
Blake & Hammond	Mason Lucia D.
Buckland Phebe	Plumley Bemis
Bartlett Alden	Reynolds Roxana A.
Case E. S.	Roberts Almon C.
Coball G. W.	Sessions Walter
Clarke Ralph B.	Stephens Richard
Cutting George	Stearns Anthony
Curtis Emeline L.	Sanderson Ja's M.
Clarke Jonathan	Snow Nancy
Crossman Milton E.	Starkly Abel
Dodge Adeline	Seger Sylvanus
Dal's Elias	Taft Horace
Dwinell Sally A.	Toleman Daniel
Greene Abiel	Wheeler William
Goodnow Ruth	Wheeler Joseph
Goodrich Benjamin	White Cephas
Greene Wm. P.	Goshen,
Goss Rufus	Baker James
Goodrich Mason	Bride William
Goodrich David	Clarke William
Greene Thomas	Kinsman Duke 2
Howland Samuel	Lawrence Luke C.
Hudson W. O.	Shedd Amos

EDWARD JACKSON, P. M.

**NATHAN CARR'S ESTATE.**  
 STATE OF VERMONT, ) The Hon. the District of Rutland, ss. ) Probate Court for the District of Rutland, To all persons concerned in the Estate of Nathan Carr, late of Brandon, deceased, intestate—

GREETING.

WHEREAS, the Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, proposes to render an account of his administration, and present his account against said estate for allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at Rutland in said District, on the first Monday of May next,—Therefore,

You are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Rutland, in said District, this twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1838.

H. B. TOWSLEE, Reg'r.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CLARK & DAVIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CLARK & DAVIS.  
 Brandon, March 22, 1838.

The business will be carried on in all its various branches, as heretofore, under the firm of DAVIS & BURN; and by diligence and good attention to their business they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

DAVIS & BURN.  
 N. B. The Books and Accounts of the late firm of Clark & Davis, are left in our hands and will be settled by us.

D. & B.

**NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER.**  
 70 TONS of fresh-ground Plaster for sale, on favorable terms, by BRANDON IRON COMPANY.  
 April 3.